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THE NEW YORK HERALD was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1855. It remained the sole property of its founder until his death in 1885, when it was sold to the New York Herald Corporation.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1922.

The Senate Finance Committee.

The death of BOIES PENROSE, who was head of the important and powerful Senate Finance Committee on Finance, again raises the grave issue of promotion by seniority to Congress chairmanships.

It is bad enough for a man of lesser capacity, breadth of view and strength to outrank a man of greater service seniority over them in any House or Senate committee, whatever its consequence in the affairs of the country. For such a thing to be possible on the committee which is the greatest of all the committees in the Senate, if not in the whole United States Congress, and whose chairman is the hardest worked among all the Senate members, carries the heaviest responsibilities and should know more than any other member about the industries, the businesses and the economic conditions the country over, is abhorrent to plain sense and might be the cause of national disaster.

Since the days of the great SHERMAN nearly half a century back the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, under Republican control of that legislative branch of the Government, have been not merely sound thinkers and safe lawmakers in respect of matters economic and industrial; they have been giants in national statesmanship. They have known no geographical divisions, recognized no sectional selfishness and pandered to no provincial prejudices in working out the economic problems of the whole nation with tariff measures, tax measures and all measures going into the national foundations to make and keep this country of self-sustaining productivity, wealth creation, wealth distribution and wealth preservation.

And it has naturally followed that with the vast magnitude of manufacturing, transporting, financing, insuring and marketing the country's industrial products centered in the eastern half of the country the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate have been men of training, experience and association in touch with the preponderating industrial, commercial and financial affairs on the Atlantic side of the continent.

If this has been so of SHERMAN of Ohio, MORRILL of Vermont, ALDRICH of Rhode Island and PENROSE of Pennsylvania, among the Republicans, it has been so as well of BAYARD of Delaware, VOORHEES of Indiana and SIMMONS of North Carolina, among the Democrats. But under the seniority rule of promotion to committee chairmanships it will come about that the chairmanship of finance in the Senate will go to Senator McCUMBER of North Dakota.

Senator McCUMBER has been very largely active in and devoted to special interests and localities, representing a very sparse portion of the 110,000,000 people and a minute fraction of the stupendous industry and wealth of the country. Senator McCUMBER has been prominently identified with the regrettable agricultural bloc. Senator McCUMBER, furthermore, whatever his national attainments and merits, is not a leader among the economic authorities, the financial geniuses and the intellectual guides of the Senate. If any man in the Senate is first and foremost in respect of all these qualities and qualifications he is distinctly and indubitably Senator RICH SMOOT.

Rich Smoot's State is Utah, but his economic point of view is universal and his economic work as a Senator and as a citizen is 100 per cent. national. By every test of what the Senate Committee on Finance requires in the way of knowledge, capacity and general fitness in its chairman Senator Smoot is the single, shining member to be selected. By every test of what the country needs in the head of that great and powerful committee he deserves to be selected. By every test of political judgment he ought to be selected.

The business interests of the country in such an industrial crisis as this are not going to be satisfied with anything less than the capacity

and general fitness of a Smoot when he is available for the high and important post of chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance. They are going to be very much dissatisfied. The political possibilities of a failure to put at the head of the committee the one man whom the national situation calls for are not to be ignored.

There is an already large and rapidly growing sentiment among the business communities of the East and North that if the economic issues of the day, from taxes to tariff duties and from industries to pay envelopes, go on being neglected or mismanaged in the legislative halls of the nation they would rather have the mischief done by Democratic hands than by Republican hands. On the record, as it stands now, there are thousands of Republicans in every industrial and financial center of the East and Middle West who are ready, unless there is an immediate and a decided change in Congress policies and achievements, to vote next November for Democratic candidates for the House of Representatives and for the Senate.

If the Democratic party wins the House next autumn the Administration of President HARDING will be effectively blocked in carrying out its program and completing the splendid work it already has accomplished to put the Government on a business basis and get the country back to normal thinking, doing and living. So the selection of the right chairman for the Senate Committee on Finance is a grave matter for the immediate future and for the nation in the longer future.

There is no more justification for clinging to the antiquated and discredited custom of seniority chairmanships in the Senate than there is in respect of the Committee on Appropriations in the House. In this latter body the seniority tradition was recently discarded and the practice smashed when Mr. MANDY was properly elevated from the junior ranks of the Committee on Appropriations to the chairmanship over the head of his seniors in service. The same thing should be done in the Senate, where there is every reason why Smoot should go to the top.

This Year's Legal Holidays.

The calendar this year is not particularly friendly to golfers, fishermen and other persons who have a fondness for double or triple holidays, except they be fortunate enough to take an extra day off arbitrarily. If they are so lucky they will look forward to Decoration Day and the Fourth of July, both of which fall upon Tuesday. By ignoring Monday as a business day the links and the brooks may be patrolled for three or four days.

Lincoln's Birthday, falling upon a Sunday and legally observed on Monday, and Labor Day, which is always a Monday, will be the only real double holidays from now until Christmas, a feast which falls upon Monday. Washington's Birthday will be a Wednesday and Columbus Day a Thursday. These serve merely to break the week's hack and return the worker to his job either refreshed or out of sorts, according to the effect which he permits a holiday to have upon him.

The man or woman who looks forward to legal holidays will sigh as usual this year and wish that LINCOLN and WASHINGTON had been born in June or August instead of in harsh February.

The Lure of Exchange Profits.

Thousands of guileless persons in America have been prompted by the low prices of certain European currencies to purchase foreign government bonds payable in some cases at an apparently advantageous rate of exchange some time in the future. Many of these investments were made before the recent slump in central European money. Heavy losses to the investors have been the result. For the benefit of the many inquirers who have sought its advice the United States Department of Commerce has published an analysis showing some of the dangers encountered in the purchase of foreign bonds with the double purpose of gaining profits on exchange as well as on the bonds themselves.

"The question is not as to the solvency and reliability of the Government, municipality or corporation issuing the security. It is as to the value of what it promises to pay. Over there is little doubt that the principal and interest will be paid promptly. Payment may be adequately secured by a mortgage on valuable physical assets. But the buying power, in terms of American money, of the currency thus paid back may prove to be much less than the investor has put in.

"The price one is justified in paying for a bond promising the payment of foreign paper money at some future time does not depend upon the probability of a future rise in exchange value of that currency. It depends rather on its exchange value at the time the bond is purchased. In numerous cases which have come to the attention of the bureau concerns in the United States are offering for sale foreign bonds at prices several times higher than the face amounts of the given paper money could be bought for immediately. For example, a certain bond is being offered at nearly \$20, although the same amount of the currency in which it is payable can be bought for about \$2.

example, promising to pay 1,000 units of currency at some future time, would cost to-day, in the country where issued, much more than par—that is, more than 1,000 of such units.

"To sum up, the price of a bond or other security promising to pay a given amount of paper money ought not normally to be much more—and sometimes ought to be less—than the cost of that amount of paper money itself, at current rates of exchange, unless some special provision, written into the bond itself, positively assures it a higher value."

This form of investment or speculation, technically known as arbitrage, is common in normal markets. Many financial houses have experienced men who do nothing except take advantage of the movements of exchange as related to the selling price of securities in foreign markets. It is a peculiar fact, however, that at present, when exchange is so uncertain and arbitrage the most hazardous of operations, many inexperienced persons are more eager than ever to pursue the path to easy profits, while men of wide experience have almost entirely withdrawn from the field.

This does not mean that all secured bonds of foreign countries offered at appropriate rates of exchange are not good investments. It merely means that such securities must be bought with due regard to the possible future buying power of the currency in which they will eventually be paid. In most cases this is purely a matter of opinion.

Picking at Dr. Lorenz.

The effort continues to drive Dr. LORENZ out of the city, and perhaps out of the country, by wounding the feelings of this naturally sensitive veteran. The latest volunteers in this ignominious scheme are the staff of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, 321 East Forty-second street. Dr. LORENZ's presence is distasteful to them because he has "contaminated" methods of publicity not approved by the medical profession of America.

Nobody with common sense believes that Dr. LORENZ has countenanced anything of the kind. Dr. LORENZ came to the United States to continue the work which he did here in 1902, and on a larger and more benevolent scale. The newspapers saw the importance of his visit. They knew that, outside of the comparatively few operations which Dr. LORENZ himself would have time to perform, his visit would draw attention to thousands of cases of crippled persons—children particularly—which are really not beyond hope of cure.

The newspapers treated the arrival and the work of Dr. LORENZ in the same spirit which imbued the public. There were no "methods of publicity" so far as Dr. LORENZ was concerned. There was nothing for him to "countenance." He had no control over the publication of the news that he was making. The newspapers printed this news as it came along, and it was good news—news which cheered many a cripple and cripple's mother.

The only bad and really sensational news that has had to be printed regarding the visit of Dr. LORENZ has been the news of the campaign, made by a few members of the medical profession, to discredit the great surgeon. We do not believe that the really fine American physicians have had either hand or heart in this. They know LORENZ's record; it is spread over thirty years of surgical history. They know that LORENZ's visit benefits not only the cripple but the medical profession.

As none of the envious persons could impugn Dr. LORENZ's character or skill they fell back on that old standby—ethics. Patriotism is described as the last refuge of a scoundrel, but ethics is first aid to injured envy. A little doctor with a little mind can stretch what he calls ethics to cover anything he wants to cover. Therefore, when no legitimate criticism could be found to aim at Dr. LORENZ, ethics was called in to denounce the Chinese surgeon for having too much publicity.

The American people have very clear ideas about Dr. LORENZ and his critics. Most of them will agree with Dr. WALTER GALLAND when he says that "It is a shame when ethics gets so flimsy that a man like LORENZ can't be received for what he is worth." And the same American people will see to it that there is a place for Dr. LORENZ to continue his humane services, no matter how many hospital staffs object.

The Language of Heroes.

Writers of stories and plays should give thought to reasonableness when writing speeches for heroes, for it is worse than unreasonable, it is libelous, to give them language stilted and unlike any used on the earth or in the air above. Especially in the air above.

The two aviators, Lieutenants EDWARD STINSON and LLOYD BERTAUD, flying for twenty-six hours, at times in a blinding snow storm, at times in a gale raging at ninety miles an hour, at all times in a temperature below zero, breaking the world's record for an endurance flight; surely they are heroes.

Yet how they talk! "What does a man think of when he goes up for a record like this?" STINSON was asked. "Well," he replied, "I thought we were a couple of darned fools flying our heads off up here in the air above."

Then I set my eyes on the face of Duty: "Master," I said, "let me let be! Life will lose all its golden beauty if I must follow thee!"

Why, according to dramatic stand-

ards of speech and thought the Lieutenant is no hero at all! What do footlight heroes care about keeping anybody awake? They're indeed lucky if they do.

"Will some one break the record you made to-day?" one of these unconventional heroes was asked. "Not if I have to do it," was the prompt answer. But this obdurate fellow's wife overheard, and of course, knowing him better than he knew himself, spoke wisely, saying, "If any one breaks it he'll go up the next day and break it again."

We agree with the wife. Her language was, we admit, in the line of story writers; but then she was justified, for she is not the wife of a real hero?

Women Declare War on Jazz.

A movement to substitute music for the jingling clatter called jazz has been begun by Mrs. ANNE FAULKNER OBERNDORFER, the national music chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs. She advocates community cooperation in diffusing knowledge of real music and suppressing the rasping noises which masquerade under music's name.

To this end she urges music memory contests. She would have them managed by women's clubs in every American community. In general outline, her plan is to select fifty good instrumental compositions, to have these available on talking machines, on piano player rolls and in piano sheet music and to be heard and played until they are known and recognized by every child in every home.

After this has been accomplished she would have contests in schools, when eight or ten of the compositions would be played without programs, the pupils to write down the title of each work, the name of the composer and some of the salient facts of his life. The twenty-five children who won the highest marks in the test would be the school's music team and try conclusions with similar teams from other schools under the supervision of the community music interests.

It is an interesting plan of campaign. That it would at once exorcise the demons of jazz discord now rampant is probably too much to hope. Their name is legion. They have established a tenuous grip on the territory they have invaded. But with the Federation of Women's Clubs warring in earnest on jazz ultimate victory may be safely predicted. Jazz cannot stand the light of widespread education in real music, and the Women's Federated Clubs, under the leadership of Mrs. OBERNDORFER, intends to turn a submerging flood of that light upon it. Mrs. OBERNDORFER says:

"We must familiarize ourselves with the music that is being used in our schools, clubs and homes. We shall be surprised, even horrified, with what we shall find, but it is time we knew. Jazz in its original form was used as the accompaniment to voodoo ceremonies. Is it any wonder that the largest industries which started community singing during war times have been forced to forbid the singing of jazz in any of their factories?"

As usual, we here find enterprising American women in the field to suppress what is debasing and to promote what is elevating. Possibly some may find "debasing" an excessive characterization of jazz, but there would be general agreement in characterizing it as a nuisance.

A Colorado newspaper recommends bees as the natural and proper side to make Central Park "another Garden of Eden, with trees, grass and flowers." And when the grass and flowers grow the bees would be helpful in enforcing the "Keep Off the Grass" signs.

New Year's Eve celebration in the lighter mannered parts of the city revolved the cause of the high price of shoes; most of the leather in the country has gone into the making of suit cases, hand bags and other convenient conveyors.

If Deputy JUDGE LE MIRE succeeds in obtaining the enactment of legislation depriving French parents of veto power over their children's love affairs French story writers will have to look for another source of the essential dramatic element in fiction—conflict.

German students, we are told, are abandoning dueling for football. Students are much the same the world over; the more dangerous the sport the more popular it is with them.

Canada has withdrawn her military forces from Nany Island, in the Niagara River, just above the falls. The garrison consisted of a corporal and a private, ordered to the thirty-acre islet to break a lease which provided that the lessee should surrender possession if Canada wanted the land for military purposes. This leaves the Canadian land without a soldier on duty on it, according to Buffalo strategists, and yet nobody on either side of the boundary seems to be alarmed.

Duty. I set my eyes on the face of Duty: "Master," I said, "let me let be! Life will lose all its golden beauty if I must follow thee!"

Ah, but the ways that we trod were weary! Ah, but the paths that we plodded long! Dark was the span of the sky, and dreary The sound of every song.

And yet, and yet, through some unseen wonder, After the passing of endless days, The grin, gray veil seemed to melt and sunder Like the rifted morning haze.

Then I set my eyes on the face of Duty: "Master," I said, "I see, I see! Life has gained a more hallowed beauty Since I have followed thee!"

Why, according to dramatic stand-

The Release of Debs.

In Russia He Could Learn the Truth About Communism.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Why pardon the unrepentant lawbreaker? If Eugene Debs will go to Russia, as he is so good for the political, I will contribute my dollar toward his expenses for the trip, and no doubt the balance will be quickly subscribed—this to be done provided he makes a thorough investigation of the workings of communism in that country and learns what Berkman and Emma Goldman know now. D. D. AUSTIN.

ERIS, Pa., December 31.

Attorney-General Daugherty's Explanation Does Not Convince.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your just logical and fearless condemnation of the Debs liberation deserves to be hailed with the highest approval by every citizen. It riddles the grounds of the Attorney-General for his recommendation.

Had this war malefactor been freed automatically as a result of a general amnesty for political prisoners, no one could reasonably object. But to single out this wily agitator for mercy seems a mystery fathomable only by attributing it to dread.

EDWIN R. LEAVITT.

PELHAM MANOR, January 2.

A Civil War Parallel Case.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial articles in relation to the release of Debs appear to me to be good and logical. The most foolish thing so far in the whole matter is, I think, the attempted apology of the Attorney-General. The case of Debs is like that of Vallandigham of Ohio at the time of the civil war.

C. J. WRIGHT.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 2.

The Skipper's Epitaph.

Lines on Captain Joseph Griffin's Tombstone at Madison, Conn.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I was not a little interested in the letter signed "X. Y. Z." which you sent me in St. Paul, Chicago. Allow me to say to the lines were composed by Captain Joseph Griffin and have been on his tombstone for a great number of years. The epitaph in full is as follows:

Though Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves have tossed me to and fro, In spite of both, by God's decree, I am here to rest, and you must be.

While I do now at anchor ride, with many of our fleet, But once again I must set sail our Ad-miral Christ to meet.

Stranger, behold as you pass by, As you are now so once was I, As I am now, so you must be, Prepare for death and follow me.

If any reader questions the above the epitaph can be found on a tombstone in Madison, Conn. West Cemetery, about twenty feet from the south gate, west.

J. M. C.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 2.

Mixed Nuts.

Debs Calls Come to the Relief of a Forgetful Husband.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: On my leaving home this morning my wife requested me to bring her a few things from the fruit store. I called at the drug store, where I got my copy of yesterday's NEW YORK HERALD, then went next door to the fruit store and gave my order, having in mind the fact that I had omitted one of the items needed, but being unable to think what it might be.

I glanced over my paper while the order was being filled. The article in first column, front page, dealing with the genial Eugene Debs caught my eye and I read down to the paragraph which ran as follows:

"Debs spent the day here seeing callers, being interviewed and resting. Among his visitors were"—and then came a list of names which I read over. Then I remembered. There, that's what my order lacked! Mixed nuts, by cracky!

I ordered two pounds and went on my way rejoicing. As my wife is a woman of muscle as well as mind I hate to think what might have happened had I gone home lacking the nuts. It might possibly have resulted in a cracked nut.

SAMUEL O'NEIL.

SWANTON, Vt., December 29.

Capella's Rays.

This Star's Light Takes Half a Century to Reach Us.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Golden Capella! Sparkling like the zenith, at the apex of the constellation Auriga, or the celestial North Star, brilliant, beautiful Capella, whose unpoetic name is the Little She-goat! That is, Alpha of Auriga, glittering like a white sky brilliant of first water, fifth brightest sun of night visible from the surface of our tiny planet home.

Millions of miles distant is Capella. For half a century her rays flash through an abyss of space, then reach our world. In 1872 her light rays which are admiring to-night were launched from her fiery surface. What changes in our country have occurred since the time those sparkling rays began their journey toward Earth!

Near Capella we behold the so-called Kids. These Kids are named Epsilon, Eta and Zeta, and they form a small acute triangle. Thus we see why Capella has been called the Little She-goat. Capella never leaves her firmament family. Beta of Auriga also is near Capella and Capella is situated almost on the border of the so-called remote Milky Way. Northward from Capella we see Ursa Minor and its polar star; westward, Perseus and Algol; southward, Taurus and the Pleiades; and eastward we behold Gemini and its inseparable twin stars, Castor and Pollux.

CHARLES LEVINS HOLMES.

NEWTON, Mass., December 31.

Combined Activities of a Lion.

Kinkler—What do you think of my taking my gold clasp in the morning? Kinkler—Figure how I can afford a car and dodge my income tax.

An Ounce First Anniversary.

Pence City correspondence the Oklahoma, Wesley George Claremore, Oga, paces was 1 year old. Brilliant, beautiful Capella, whose unpoetic name is the Little She-goat! That is, Alpha of Auriga, glittering like a white sky brilliant of first water, fifth brightest sun of night visible from the surface of our tiny planet home.

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CHARLES LEVINS HOLMES.

NEWTON, Mass., December 31.

Living It Over.

From the Attention Specialty Unit.

President Grooms 7,000 at Reception

New Year's Function Restored in All Its Brilliance at the White House in Two Sessions.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.

More than seven thousand American citizens together with diplomats of foreign lands crowded into the White House to-day when President and Mrs. Harding revived the old custom of holding a public New Year reception. The event, spectacular in many ways, crowned the series of New Year celebrations in Washington, restoring one of the established practices of the capital which was interrupted by the war.

It had been eight years since a New Year reception had been held at the White House. In consequence the enthusiasm to greet the President and his wife was so great that the function, which occupied the day from 11 to 4, had to be distributed into two parts, interrupted by an hour for luncheon. The first part, until 1 o'clock, was for the representatives of foreign Governments and high American officials, and the second was for the general public.

Court dress, long packed away in camp, was taken out for the occasion, so that the gold lace of the diplomats vied in splendor with that of the military. The foreign delegates to the international conference were received, as well as an "army of jobs," headed by Mr. "Zero." They all visited the White House, shook hands with the President and his wife, and while the Marine Band in scarlet uniforms played "Hail to the Chief."

Members of the Diplomatic Corps were received first, each Ambassador or Minister marshaling his staff and presenting them to the President. Most of the diplomats were in uniform, court dress or military uniform, and many of them were accompanied by the ladies of their families.

The delegates to the arms conference were received with this group. They also were in uniform, most of them, and accompanied by ladies. For the first time since the war representatives of Germany and Austria were gathered with diplomats from the nations who have devoted to the cause of peace and disarmament. Present with the new German Envoy, was Karl Lang, the Mme. Lang, Baron and Baroness von Thurnheim and others of his staff, and one noted also Edgar A. C. Prochnik, the new Austrian envoy, and Mme. Prochnik.

Following the diplomats came the Justices of Supreme Court and others of the judiciary, the group being headed by Chief Justice Taft, who eight years ago had stood in the place of the Chief Executive to whom he was extending such a hearty "Happy New Year."

It was nearing noon when the Congress of the United States and their women folk reached the receiving line, and this great delegation was followed in turn by department heads, members of the Federal Reserve board, officers of the army and navy, members of patriotic societies, etc.

At 1 o'clock the President and Mrs. Harding withdrew for luncheon, and a brief rest and at 2 o'clock, when they resumed their places, the public was admitted.

This crowd was thoroughly cosmopolitan, representative of many races and nationalities. The children, of whom there were many, were given special attention.

"Hail to the Chief," the President said to one of the young men who was passing on a paternal shoulder.

The next moment the line disclosed four small negroes marshaled ahead of their mother.

"Why, look who's here?" the President exclaimed as he bent over and smiled into the flashing teeth and rolling eyes of the four children. "How are you youngsters?"

Mrs. Harding smiled and added a pleasant word here and there while she quickly developed a pleasant acquaintance with the children. The children, as well as the President's golf developed muscles.

Next to the White House reception the most important of New Year's day is always the diplomatic breakfast with the Secretary of State as host. This time Secretary and Mrs. Hughes elected to dine at the Ritz-Carlton, leaving the breakfasting and in addition to the diplomatic corps and their women folk their guests included members of the Cabinet, the delegates to the arms conference and the ladies, members of the American advisory committee to the conference and a group of State Department officials.

The Pan-American Building was effectively decorated in Christmas colors and great baskets of poinsettias were used on the buffet luncheon tables. Secretary and Mrs. Hughes greeted their guests at the door of the Hall of the Americas and were assisted in receiving by their daughter, Miss Catherine Hughes, Mr. Basil Miles of the State Department and Mr. William C. Sullivan, the Speaker and Mrs. Gillett also kept open house.

January's Jewel.

The North's frigid breath has bleached the azure from the sky, Along the frozen waterways, The ice yacht flashes by, The frost upon the naked wood Has laid its silver bonds, And crystal for the skater's steel Floors all the lakes and ponds.

For when upon the Pallades The winter day declines, Lo! January's jewel from The rocky summit shines, The round, red garnet of the sun That on the mountain height A fleeting moment rests before It drops into the night.

MINNA IRVING.

The Surtax on Success.

It Is Unjust and Harmful in Its Effect on the Individual.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Our leading economists and men of affairs have unanimously exposed the mischievous economic effect of an excess surtax on the individual. It is a tax on the individual's income in industry, and consequently diminishing production and with it the employment of labor; and Percy H. Johnston has just given incisive expression to these consequences in a manner that has evoked editorial comment from THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The logic is clear and inescapable; but logic is cold and not always effective. No tax question receives serious consideration from the multitude until its moral or immoral aspects are brought into the open. It is therefore possible that those upon whom the economic surtax is levied will not be much concerned by its injustice and blighting effect upon the individual.

The surtax on incomes or inheritances is an unequal and therefore unjust tax, no matter how small it may be. The average legislator defends it on the ground that persons should be taxed in accordance with their means and therefore that it is proper to tax the man of large wealth more than the man of small possessions. That is not true in the sense in which the statement is made.

A man having property worth \$100,000 should be taxed ten times as much on that property as a man having property worth \$100,000; but what the average politician means is that he should be taxed twenty or thirty times as much. If one person owns 100 acres of land and another owns 1,000 acres, having the same value by the acre, the latter pays a tax on his land which should be ten times as much as the former. No one would think of requiring the owner of the thousand acres to pay the same tax as his neighbor only on the first 100 acres, and thereafter pay a steadily increasing tax on each additional 100 acres.

The injustice of such a progressive tax is obvious that this method of taxing land has never been suggested. But the principle applies just the same, whether what is taxed is property that was accumulated and invested in land or whether it is property which has been accumulated in the present year and not yet invested.

The most pernicious injustice in connection with a graduated surtax or succession tax is the inequality that it produces and its inevitable tendency to undermine the very foundation of property rights, because the principle can now be extended by lawful means so as to deprive the man who works of all rewards for his labor and even to prevent him from leaving his savings in case of his death to those who are dependent upon him.

Further than this, however, and more important, is the shameful injustice that is inflicted upon the class upon which the welfare of the social structure depends; namely, the class that has achieved success through the efforts of the individuals composing it. To this class belong the great inventors and those who have been successful in their professional or business lives.

A man may have devoted his life to developing an invention that will revolutionize industry and succeed in coming to him only in his old age. If he should then dispose of his invention for \$100,000,000 in the year 1921 the Government would pounce upon nearly two-thirds of it as "income for the taxable year," and if he died the following

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Cloudy and warmer to-day; snow or rain to-night and tomorrow; fresh southerly winds increasing.